

Period-2	Duration= 35 minutes
Sub Topic-"Education for child and women" - Girls and schools - Women writers - Law against child marriage	
Learning outcome(s):-The students will be able to know about the condition when the girls started to go to school. They will explain the condition when women started writing about their life.	
Key Vocabulary - Momentum: The ability to keep increasing or developing, the force that makes movement faster. - Female suffrage:- The voting right given to the female - Flickering:- To keep going on and off as it burns or shines	
Skill Developed- Understanding, Explaining and Describing	
Opening set induction	Duration 5-6 minutes
Opening strategy :-Question-Answer - Who worked for banning the Sati system? - Along with Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who else worked for widow remarriage? - Who opened the school for girls and boys both? - How and why did they work education?	
Link Statement:- Let us know about the efforts of all reforms done for education. We will study that how did girls and ladies had their educational freedom?	
Instructional methodology:-	Duration-15 to 20 min.
Teaching Strategy(ies):- Word meaning, Explanation, Describing, Q/A Explanation: When all these three worked for widows and other then the next question arises. What next? What should be done so the answer is. "Education ". All they set up schools for girls. On the opening of schools, people were afraid that the education of these schools will destroy the girls. None of the societies were ready to send them to school. Whether these were hindu or muslim parents were ready to call the teacher at home and provide education for them. Some of the Beghum of Bhopal got a noticeable education. they themselves established a school at Aligarh. One of them was Rokeya Sakhawat Houssain. She was a fearless lady with a progressive thoughts. Now the Indian women started being doctor, engineer, teachers etc. as now the scene were changing. Many women began to write and publish their	

critical views. Some of them are Tarabai Shinde, Pandita Ramabai Ranade and so on. I think now women have understood the need and ways of completing their wishes of being educated. They formed associations, wrote books, edited magazines. They founded schools and training centers.

Now the women have started fighting for their rights also. They were becoming strong. They have started voice for banning child marriage. With the efforts of legislative experts, the British government made a law "The child marriage restraint act". According to this the age of marriage for boy and girls was decided as 18 and 16.

Closure

Duration -5min.

Closure strategy:-Verification (Think and Answer)

- Why were the parents not ready to send the girls at school?
- What was the age decided for marriage of a boy and a girl?

Assignments:

Answer in one word/ one line

1. Where did Ishwar chand vidyasagar set up the school for women?
2. From where did Jyoti ba Phule belong to?
3. What did Mumtaz Ali reinterpret for?
4. Name the lady who started schools for Muslim girls in Patna and Calcutta?
5. Who published the book "Stri purush tulna"?
6. When was child marriage restraint act passed by the British?
7. Do a small survey about literacy rate in your locality.